# PACIFIC BELLIGERENTS

The Chilean Squadron Frightened from Iquique by Torpedoes.

TOASTING PERUVIAN INDEPENDENCE.

An Adventure Under the Fire of the Huascar's Guns.

ATTEMPTS TO MAKE PEACE.

LIMA, Sept. 11, 1879. Having recently returned from a six weeks' visit to the so-called "theatre of war" at Iquique, Arica, acna and the adjacent portions of the southern sea coast of Peru, during which time I had not the for tune to be a witness of any stirring feats of arms, for the simple reason that none have occurred ex cept the naval operations of the plucky little monitor Husacar on the Chilean coast, which have been fully chronicled by the HERALD'S Lima correindence, it seems to me that I cannot better ieve the necessary dulness of a period of suspense ons of a character almost purely personal. I time was necessarily shrouded in all possible mys-tery—namely, that during the last few days of the ade of Iquique the attention of the Peruvian Headquarters staff was largely concentrated upon a projected attempt upon the vessels of the blockading squadron by means of the Lay torppdo. It is now pretty well known that the Peruernment has given great attention to this alar instrument of warfare, and that all the rincipal modern improvements in this line re represented on this coast by the inventors themselves or by skilled mechanicians contracted at a heavy cost. Two or three torpede companies or terprises were watching their chances at Iquique to gain the handsome rewards which the Peruvian tion of each Chilean vessel of war. The Lay tor-pedo, represented by two Americans, was the one hich was expected to attack the Blanco Eucalada in pen daylight during the last week in July or the first August. After long delays in the preparations all necessary arrangements had been completed, three of these formidable implements were ready, great experiment, which, should it fail of success was expected to cause the instantaneous bombardment and destruction of the town. It will be remen bered that a false alarm of torpedoes had been the protext for the feeble-bombardment of the night of July 16.

THE BOLIVIAN PRESIDENT AT IQUIQUE. On the 27th of July the President of Bolivia, Cap-tain General Hilarion Daza, accompanied by his gen-eral secretary, Dr. Serapio Royes Ortiz, and a brilliant rotinue of staff officers, reached Iquique after an overland journey from Pisagua. The series of breakfasts and dinners given to the illustrious guest by General Buendia, the commander-in-chief at Iquique, was particu-larly elaborate from the fact that the three days of his stay in that port were the ones on which the festival of Peruvian independence was celebrated. The foreign consuls and notable residents of Iquique were invited to meet the Bolivian President at a te dinner, and your correspondent had the nor of being present at all these banquets. On the night of July 28, the real anniversary of Peruvian independence the speeches of President Daza, General Bucndia, Dr. Reyes Ortiz bors of the staffs of both armies eloquent and enthusiasic in denouncing the tiomen present was Don Modesto Molina, editor El Comercio, of Iquique, a gentleman who had hon-bly distinguished himself at the time of the great naval combat of May 21, by the generous terms in which he had conceded the laurels of valor to the Chilean foe. This course of conduct had brought on him and his paper the censure of some of the ore ardent patriots, but of late the bellicose tone On the present occasion Don Modesto had sat up sarly all night preparing a poem entitled, "The charged with lack of warlike fire. It was really a at the banquet was received with thunders of ap-

pears of the War, "which could not possibly be charged with she of warding fore. It was really a fine production, and as declaimed by short Moltandaria and the production of the control of the control

she sunk.

Two days later I again accompanied a similar expedition in an open boat, towed by the larger torpedo launch, to Punta Gruesa, in quest of the site where the ill-fated Independencia was sunk. The party consisted of six or eight persons besides the carrengen, and included two other newspaper correspondents and Mr. Wilkins, the engineer of the Independencia. We started at eleven A. M. and were towed by the launch for a considerable distance, but did not reach the scene of the wreck until near nightfall, too late

dozens of children are weekly christened Arturo or Emmralda.

Through the favor of General Lavalle, Prefect of Iquique, I was permitted to visit the ten Chilean officers of the Esmeralda, confined in a spacious apartment of the Prefectura, fronting on the courtyard. I was accompanied by the active and genial American Consul, Dr. J. W. Merriam, and by a son of General Lavalle. I found Lieutenant Uribe and his companions seated around a long table whereon were a number of books in Spanish, French and English. They were well drossed, and treated with kindness, their food being sent from the club house, and wines, ales and cigars being furnished in abundance. All, or nearly all, are under thirty years of age, and are intelligent and affiable gentlemen. Their chief anxiety was to be removed to a place where they would not be exposed to be the target of the fires of their companions of the squadron in case of hostilities, and a few days later their request to that effect was granted. I may mention that along with several other centlemon, I used all the influence I thought prudent in favor of sending these officers to a place of safety from the chances of war.

friendship.

A CALL ON CAPTAIN GRAU.

On the last boat which took me to the Oroya? found Mr. Wilkins, the engineer of the Independencia, who was under orders for Arica, and at his desire we made a half hour's visit to the Huascar, which was to convoy us to Arica. I was received in the most cordial manner by Captain (now Ad-

DESCENDANTS OF MARY CHAWORTH AT TACMA.

I have left myself no space to do more than advert to the fact of two long visits to Captain More, of the ill-fated Independencis, now a prisoner at large and treated with great respect on the Morro of Arica, and of two visits to the picassant little city of Tacma, thirty-nine miles from Arica, on the road to Bolivia, now the headquarters of the Bolivian army. In that city I had the picasure of making the acquaintance of an accomplished Bolivian lady, the widow of Captain George Chaworth Musters, the celebrated explorer of Patagonia, who died last January in London just as he was about to undertake a voyage of exploration in Mozambique. His three beautiful children, all less than five years of age, are great grandchildren of Byron's Mary Chaworth.

At Arica I had the honor of acting, at President Prado's request, as one of the interpreters in the interview between Hon. S. Newton Pettis, American Minister to Bolivia, and Presidents Prado and Daza, in which the former gontleman gave an account of his recent peace mission to Chile. It would be obviously improper to enter upon details, and I can only say that no immediate results are to be structed by the monty say that no immediate results are to be structed.

He was received with all due courtesy by the Chilean government, which expressed abundant desires for peace and readiness to accept the good offices of the United States, but upon conditions which were equivalent to a refusal. A more marked rebuilf was experienced by expression to the control of the contr Tacns, I had frequent conversations with Presidents Prado and Daza, to whom, as well as to their genial secretaries and staff officers, I am indebted for many courtesies. I shall ever preserve a pleasant recolection of several breakfasts and dinners at the Presidential table in Arica, enlived by personal remiscences of notable events in Peruvian history as narrated by conspicuous actors therein, and by discussions on general subjects which revealed the high standard of intelligence which prevails in the head-quarters staff of the Peruvian army.

## CONGRESS OF AMERICANISTS.

The opening of the third international congress of Americanists was held at Brussels on the 23d of September, and derived additional lustre, says the London Times, from its having been made to coincide with the first day of the national fêtes held in commemoration of the forty-ninth anniversary of Belgian independence. This annual diet of those interested in the study of the prehistoric archeology and ethnology of the New World originated with the founder of the International Congress of Orient-alists, Professor De Rosny, of Paris. This year's alists, Professor De Rosny, of Paris. This year's assembly met under the protectorate of His Majesty Leopold II., King of the Belgians, the honorary presidency of his brother, His Royal Highness the Count of Flanders, and the patronage of the city of Brussels. On the morning of the 23d the preliminary meeting for arranging the order of proceedings for each of the four successive days of the session was held in the Marble Hall of the Palace of the Academies, the acting president, Licutenant General Baron Goethals, in the chair. In the afternoon the members of the Congress and those invited to the inaugural sitting assembled in the great hall of the same palace. The general president, Baron Goethals, again officiated, having on his right the Minister of the Interior (M. Rolin-Jacquemyns), the Brazilian Minister Pienipotentiary at Brussels (Chevalier de Britto, Baron d'Arinos) and the War Minister (General Liagre); on his left the Finance Minister (M. Ch. Graux), the Spanish Minister at Brussels (M. Merry del Val), M. Lucien Adam, of Mancy; Dr. Warlomont, V. P., and M. Anstole Bamps, secretary general of the Congress. The Cabinot Ministers and diplomatists were in official coatume. A few minutes before three the President of the Republic of Venezuels, General Don Antonio Guzman Blanco, in rull uniform and accompanied by a brilliant Selsagor, entered the box facing that set apart for the King, by whom he had been received at His Majesty's palace on his arrival the day before at Brussels to attend the Congress, of which the Chief Magistrate of Venezuels is a member. Scarcely had the cheers died away which greeted this transatantic dignitary when his royal host, who had loft his palace soon after him, arrived, attended by Licutenant General Baron Prisse and other members of his suite. The assembly's enthusiasm having reached its highest year of the congress are unimportant part of the task marked out for our age, the reconstitution of his tory upon more positive and trustworthy base. We knew but the American facial f assembly met under the protectorate of His Majesty Leopold II., King of the Belgians, the honorary pres-

all American races, without excepting the Esqui-maux, will be recognized. At the same sitting it was reasolved to hold the next session in two years from this at Madrid. One of the South American members had declared at a previous sitting, while making use of the Spanish language, that Spanish ought to be considered the real language of modern America.

### BISMARCK AT HOME.

A DUTCH PICTURE OF THE TRUE BISMARCK CONFESSES HIS SINS AND WEAKNESSES TO BUSCH-THE UNHAPPY CHANCELLOR.

Herr Moritz Busch is giving a new series of firside views of Prince Bismarck in the Grebenoten. Herr Busch writes by permission of the Chancellor, ciety" journals, gladly sat to the literary friend that bore him company at Versailles. He requested the favored Busch to give a Dutch picture of the true so the statesman upon whom the eyes of Europe are now fixed ordered a 'Bismarck at Home," which was to be neither embellished nor deformed, but not used to Prussian ways might have thought a delicate one. Herr Busch is a friend of Princess marck and her sons and daughters, and if sin ecrity was what the Prince wanted it might have been displeasing to them. But Germans are blunt, plain people; and neither the wife nor children of Bismarck hampered the pencil of Moritz Busch, who begins by taking the reader to Varzin and showing him over the house of the terrible Chancellor. It is a picturesquely situated estate and well farmed by Bismarck and his steward. There is a Varzin dustillery, in which schnapps of a superior quality are produced. To get to the house from the road a court surrounded by tidily kept darm buildings must be passed. The residence of the Chancellor is spacious and comfortable, but not grand or pretentious. Utility and convenience are most thought of in the domestic arrangements. There is no sumptuous furniture, unless in the saloon and bedroom of the Princess, where there are Mosaic tables, gilt and marble consoles, rich damask hangings, and chairs and couches in silk stuffs. No attempt has been made to form an art collection. The walls crave oil paintings, which are not given them. Statues and busts are rarer than pictures; but the windows, commanding views of wooded hills, fields, ponds, pleasure grounds and a model garden, are delightful inches. In every chamber there are comfortable, springy arm and rocking chairs, divans and sofas, and large majolica stone fireplaces, fetched from Sweden, in which wood fires are lighted the moment the autumn chills are felt. Like all those beings who draw extravagantly on their nervous energy, the Prince suffers much from cold. Herr Busch's catalogue of household gods is a little telious. Every chamber in the house is thrown open to the reader. In the hall are massive seats, an eight-day clock, lat racks, umbrella stands and a piece of furniture made of deers' antlers and set apart for the furcaps and coats, the felt billicock and coarse straw hats of the Prince, whose stick has a fox head handle, and is a knotty blackthorn cudgel. It lies, usually, on a small dumb waiter, beside a table near which Bismarck reads and writes. The floors cerity was what the Prince wanted it might have

Bismarck is not a happy man. He is scourged by his conscience, and some of his confessions are in the diapason of the fifth act of "Maebeth." It is a pity that he has not other confessions has a sycophant journalist and his wife and children, who soothe the stings of the mnor monitor. The Chancellor is devoured with metancholy and remorse; he is discontented, disgusted with his work. He laments his destiny, which he feels to be an evil one. Sometimes he broods sulkily over the nature of things. Again, he moralizes in the strain of Ecclesiastes. "What good has he," he asks himself, "accomplished under the sun? And what widespread misery has he not caused?"

"In satisfying my ambition, he said, one evening at Varzin, 'I have made nobody happy.' We all protested 'No.' He continued. 'And what a number of people I have east into misery. Without me three great wars would have been avoided; 80,000 mennsy, much more—would not have been killed, and such numbers of families, of fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters and wives, would not have been plunged into mourning. However, that account is to be settled between God and myself so far as the hereafter goes. What nappiness have I derived from all my success? Little or none; and I have reaped endless worry, vexation, hatred, pain, grief, overwork and care."

## BISMARCK TO FRANCE.

During his stay at Vienna Prince Bismarck called on the French Ambassador, M. Teisserene de Bort. The assurances he gave him entirely dispel any uneasiness on the part of France in respect to the friendly relations between Germany and Austria. After the usual courteous commonplaces, Prince

After the usual courteous commonplaces, Prince Bismarck expressed himself as follows:—

I am glad to have this opportunity of assuring Your Excellency, in the most formal and categorical manner, that the intimate relations between Germany and Austria should give no uneasiness to France, nor awaken her susceptibilities. They cannot alter or diminish the good relations existing between the two countries. I think, on the contrary, that at no distant date the intimacy of our intercourse will go on increasing, and that we shall be the best friends in the world. Your present friendship with England encourages me in that opinion. The old hatred is mutually forgotten, and now England is a faithful ally of France. Austria also affords a precedent. Ten years ago if I had come to Vienna I hardly think I should have been so well received. To-day all is forgotten. Peoples, like individuals, have short memories. I have never used speech to disguise my thoughts. I am always sincere, and M. Waddington, with whom I had very frequent, may, constant intercourse at Berlin, has had the proof of it. Moreover, Germany does not pursue an aggressive policy. She wants henceforth to live at peace, and on this occasion I may quote the words of one of your Ministers, who said that when France was satisfied she never wished to quarrel. Now I can assure you that Germany is satisfied.

Reverting to his visit to Vienna, Prince Bismarck said he thought the papers had exaggerated the importance of it. He added—

said he thought the papers had exaggerated the im-

said he thought the papers had exaggerated the importance of it. He added:—

I desired simply to convince myself that the policy adopted by Count Andrassy toward Germany was approved of in high circles. The Emperor of Austria is very much loved and very powerful in his country, where I have been able to learn his personal ideas. The events of the last few months and the difficulties encountered on certain sides in the carrying out of the Berlin Treaty were the reasons which decided me to make this visit. I desired to assure myself of the intentions and opinions of Count Andrasy's successor. Once at Gastein the trip was not a long one, and hence I made up my mind to come.

M. Teisserenc de Bort thanked the German Chancellor for his visit and his kind words. The Prince

cellor for his visit and his kind words. The Prince

claimed:—
"Ah! I am forgetting that the Papal Nuncio is witing to see me. I cannot neglect that rendezvous." Before taking leave Prince Bismarck said he en

vied M. Teisserence de Bort the holiday and repose the latter was about to take, and went on:-I also in times gone by attended to my private affairs. I am very fond of agriculture; but now, in spite of my health, I am forbidden to follow that pursuit. Hence I cannot understand how Count Andrassy could have left his post at such a moment as this and in the prime of life."

Prince Bismarck then departed, after having invited M. Teisserenc de Bort to pay him a visit in Berlin. The conversation lasted more than an hour

ENGLISH WOMEN IN REVOLT.

THE LORD OF BURGHLEY ACCUSES THE ENG-LISH FARMERS' WIVES OF EXTRAVAGANCE AND OF ATTAINMENTS NOT BECOMING THEIR STATION IN LIFE-PEMININE INDIGNATION.

LONDON, Sept. 26, 1879. try it is noteworthy that the gentler sex are begin-ning to show signs of revolt. More than once of who are largely to blame for the present crisis in extravagance; of having forgotten the simple ways of their mothers and grandmothers; of having have been content with linsey woolsey and Manches ter cottons; of having even gone the length of these charges were made by irresponsible people nobody took any notice of them. But when they are seriously reiterated by so high a personage as the Lord of Burghley it becomes quite a different thing. His repetition is the proverbial "last straw." Probably the young gentleman had little idea what a "rumpus" he was about to kick up. Generally speaking, after dinner speeches at provincial agricultural shows are matters that nobody takes much notice of, and probably when the eldest son of the Marquis of Exeter addressed the tenant and other farmers on their troubles at the Northampton show "women folk" so warmly about his ears. His words are reported to have been these:—"As remedy for the present agricultural depres sion we must look to nature for assistmust put their shoulders to the wheel. Their daughters must not be brought up to play the piano, but as farmers' wives. They should not be brought up to play lawn tennis and to speak French and other languages. They were wanted to exist entirely in this country to sasist the agricultural interest."
Later in his speech he returned to the charge again and made some other similar expressions, thereby showing he does not know "where the age is," and laying himself open to instruction in a way he did not expect.

laying himself open to instruction in a way he did not expect.

THE FARMERS' WIVES REPLY.

His Lordship would do well to take a blankbook and paste in it all the letters that have appeared in the London and provincial newspapers in reply to his remarks, and peruse them carefully, and if he does not find that the world has moved "some" he is dull. One would think he would not require to be lectured like this by a woman:—"It is also quite true that increased luxury obtains among all classes, from the Queen upon her throne to the humblest peasant. The smoke does not now escape from a hole in the roof, windows are glazed, and comfortable cottages take the place of mud huts. The trader has become a merchant, colossal fortunes have been made—enough in some instances even to buy up the broad acres of my Lord of Eurghley; palatial residences far out of town and numerous equipages have taken the place of the unpretending suburban villa and the one horse chaise. And is Lord Burghley quite certain that no luxurious appointments have been

Some interesting information about the late King

of Burmah's family affairs are publisghed by an In-dian paper. The gay old monarch had, during his lifetime, fifty-three recognized wives, by whom he had forty-eight sons and sixty-two daughters, or a nice little family of 110 children, of whom fifty-nine survived him. Of the fifty-three wives, twelve died before the king, and of the remainder two were imprisoned by him on account of their supposed complicity in plots by their children, the Mong-Gwan and Katha Princes; and two were expelled for adultery. Deducting those who died and these four, the King had, at the time of his death, thirty-seven recognized wives. Of these thirty-seven ladies one only was massacred by King Theebau. She appears to have been particularly obnoxious to him on account of her being the mother of the Mekhara Prince, a powerful rival of Theebau's. No fewer than fourteen of this lady's children and grandchildren were massacred with her. One of her grandsons had fied to Rangoon. Thirteen of the late King's wives quitted the palace either during his illness or just after his death. The remaining twenty-three wives are still in the palace, and of that number seven only are free or believed to be so. The other sixteen are in confinement more or less strict. Seven are known to be in what may be called rigorous imprisonment. Some of them are in double irous, half-starved and not permitted to have any attendants. Out of the forty-eight sons born to the King twenty-four died before him, leaving twenty-four alive at the time of his death. Of these teenty-four, fourtien are now alive in India, leaving only six, including the present King, alive in Mandalay. Or these six, only one besides the King is grown up. This one is the Kya-beng Prince, who is a lunatic; and it is not certain that even he has been left alive. The other four are boys from ten to two years of age. Out of the sixty-two daughters of the late King thirty-five survived him. Four of these, all married to princes, were with their families killed by Theebau in February and March last; of the remainder twenty-one are now in confinement in the palace, nine of them being in close imprisonment. survived him. Of the fifty-three wives, twelve died before the king, and of the remainder two were

### THE WOULD-BE ASSASSIN ASSASSIN-ATED.

The man who on the morning of the first day of the Bairam festival endeavored to force his way into the Imperial Palace of Yildiz Kiosk, with the intention, it is supposed, or assassinating the Sultan, has, says the Constantinople correspondent of the London Times, been himself assassinated. It will be remembered that when he was endeavoring to pass the second gate leading to the Imperial apart-ments he was stopped by the porter and the sentries, and after wounding three of these with a yataghan he was himself wounded and arrested. When conveyed to the guard house, he obstinately

them to speak. If you have a law apply it. Here is my body, but after me there are others." His wounds were not very severe, and it was generally supposed that he would recover, when on Friday, two days after the incident at Yildiz Kloak, a rumer got aftest that he had been assassinated by a soldier, the brother of one of the wounded sentries. Inquiries in the proper quarter showed that the rumor had some foundation. The Roumanian Legation had been officially informed of the incident, and at the post-mortem examination it had been found that the unfortunate man had been killed by wounds from a sword bayonet or some similiar instrument. In addition to the four wounds which he had received during the scuffle at Yildiz Klosk seventom new ones, it is said, had been inflicted. Perhaps there is in this statement some exaggeration, but there is no doubt that the man was murdered after his arrest and oxamination, and the question is how the murder was perpetrated. Suspicions are current that the stempt was done with the connivance of the police at the instigation of a very indusuital personage. The said influential personage, it is explained, feeling his position insecure and believing that the only means of averting dismissal was by awaking anew the Sultan's fears of assassination, incited the poor, half witted Karayanopoulo to make his toolish attempt, and when he found that the would-be assassin was likely to recover from his wounds and might make inconvenient disclosures, he suborned a soldier, or several soldiers, to put him out of the way. This is a view very generally accepted by the yubble, and the personage in question is openly named.

CHAMBORD'S DIXEAMS.

### CHAMBORD'S DREAMS.

The Paris Figure reprints a small pamphlet, of distribution among the Bourbon family and a few communicated by the Count de Chambord's late physician to M. d'Ideville, a letter from the Comta mself acknowledging its substantial accuracy.

himself acknowledging its substantial accuracy. The Doctor says:—

One evening that we were alone His Majesty speke to me at length of his consins of Orleans, and taking each separately, passed on all so just, magacious and profound a judgment that I was atruck by it. He spoke to me especially of the Comic de Paris and the Duc de Chartres, and entered into the fullest details on the interview of the 5th of August. "It was the greatest emotion I ever felt in my life," said the Prince, "and when I went to receive on the steps of my house the head of the Orleans family, you would have been alarmed, dear doctor, at counting the bests of my heart. When I had interrupted the Comte de Paris in the middle of the phrase, arranged beforehand, which, with loyal persistency, he would pronounce to the end, my first feeling was to thank God for having allowed me to see that day. I drew him to my arms and held him long clasped to my breast, so that truly the bears we both shed at that solemn moment were very sweet and wiped out many sorrows. You remember those days. My soul overflowed with joy like that of a father recovering his children. I never coased looking at both or them—the Duc de Chartres and him. I felt so strongly that they were of our blood of the family; I was proud of them as if they had been my sons. Our conversation had immediately that freedom and volubility which is remarked in intimate friends after a long absence, whose hearts and minds need to expatiate. All my vexations and all my tortures were forgotten. These young men were for me at once the fatherland, the family and the future. What intimacy full of ease, what cordial mirth! I still remember the jokes of Madame (Countess Chambord) and the Prince de Joinville on their common infirmity. What plans we made that evening! We, too, like many others, built castles in the air." \* \* The Duc d'Aumale is the only one, I think, of Louis Phillippe's sons who has not visited the Comte de Chambord and the modern profession, without any restriction. I entertain gre

Chambord had in 1875. It is too long to be quoted especially as dreams, even those of royal person the Count thought he had ascended the throne, and his first act was to ask the Comte de Paris to live with him, and they became inseparable, their ideas perfectly harmonizing. This last touch could evidently happen only in a dream. The pres certain interest to these retrospective revel succession, not a single legitimist paper hints at undertakes to show this evening that, by the French law, were the Comte de Chambord to die intestate leaving no nearer relative, the Comte de Paris would not inherit, but the property would go to the State. This nobody would dispute, but he proceeds to argue that Don Carlos is the political h He does not establish this point; and even if he did, republicanism. In point of fact, however, the legitimists have always construed the renun family the heir to the throne.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

The Allgemeine Zeitung states that much son alteration of the Verona fortifications by a line forts on the hills north of the town.

Two distinguished German geographers, Drs. Greef and Gasser, recently arrived at Lisbon on their way out to Africa. They have been sent by

their way out to Africa. They have been sent by their government on a scientific commission and will begin their labors by studying the zoology of the West African islands.

Mme. Thiers has been living for some days at the French Embassy in London. She sees nobody and has declined the numerous invitations which she has received to visit in the country. She is not, however, idle. She is engaged, along with a secretary, the greater part of the day, and there appears to be no doubt that she is arranging papers for the memoir of her late husband.

Posturely will be represented at the Brussels Inter-

tary, the greater part of the day, and there appears to be no doubt that she is arranging papers for the memoir of her late husband.

Portugal will be represented at the Brussels International Commercial Congress by the Count of Thomar, Portuguese Minister in Belgium; the Portuguese African explorer, Major Serpi Pinto, and Senhor Paquito, the secretary of the Lisbon Geographical Society. The admiral and officers of the Spanish squadron have visited Their Majestice. They were presented by the Spanish Minister here, the Count de Casa Valente.

The Nordeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung compares the Cabul tragedy with the massacre of the Bussian Mission at Teheran in 1829. Incited by the Mollaha, the mob killed Gribajedow and his thirty-five follow countrymen, only one person escaping. Mohammed Shah sent his son to anologize, and he, on appearing before the Emperer Nichelas, drew his sword and offered it to the Czar, exclaiming, "Sire, here is my head; I will gladly atone for the innocent victima." Russia, being then at war with Turkey, passed the matter over.

A grand official banquet was given recently at Algiers, in the Summer Palace of Upper Mustapha, to the French members of Parliament on a visit to the French members of Parliament on a visit to the French members of Parliament on a visit to the French possession. Many speeches were made at dessert time. The Civil Governor, M. Albert Grévy, brother of the President of the Republic, proposed teasts to the government, to the republican members of both Chambers and to the friends of Algeria. M. Gired, a Deputy, declaced that they had one over to endeavor to know the Algeria land, which they all loved, because it was part of France. He concluded by drinking to the health of France, "and that the same institutions, inspired by the same spirit and animated by the same faith, should march side by side toward the common object they had in view—the grandeur and prosperity of France.

## THE CERVANTES STATUE.

A meeting of Spanish residents of this city has just been held at the office of the Consul General of Spain, No. 29 Broadway. The object was to consider ways and means for completing the proposed Cervantes monument. Among the gentlemen present were who presided; Pedro de Olive, secretary; Alexande de Cotheal, Consul for the Republic of Nicaragua Counsellor Mestre; N. Gareia, of Laz Novedades, and other well known Spaniards. A proposition formu-lated by Don Pedro de Olive, the secretary of the When conveyed to the guard house, he obstinately refused to give any explanation of his strange conduct, and replied briefly to the efficial who examined him, "Tell them I despise and loathe them all, and they may do their worst." The official investigation showed that his name was Constantine Karayanopoulo, or Karayani, and that he was a Greek raysh enjoying the protection of the Roumanian government. His relations are respectable tradespeople, and he himself had been for some time in an office in Galata. Some years ago his friends had noticed in him symptoms of madness and had placed him in a lunatic asylum, but the doctors considered that his mama was not of a homicidal kind, and he was accordingly released. A lotter found on him at the moment of his arrest, dated 2,277 years from the death of Socrates, and containing detailed instructions as to how his body should be embalmed and buried, gave strong evidence of mental derangement, but when under examination he displayed great calanness and determination he reply to one of the chamberlains, who was emicavoring to discover whether he had any accomplices, he answered firmly:—"It is no use asking me questions, for I will say nothing. Reministion for the collection of subscriptions in the United States, and the proposed to afford for the collection of subscriptions in the United States, and the proposed to afford for the result of the committee was non to the facilities which the committee and the proposed work. Without waiting for a formel invitation the press of Spanish had already taken an attain the proposed work. Without waiting for a formel invitation in the press of Spanish had already taken and the proposed work. Without waiting for a formel invitation in the proposed work with the committee of the countries, where the doctors of mental derangement, but when under examination he displayed great calanness and determination he displayed great calanness and determination he displayed great calanness and determination he displayed great calanness and determi